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## Kibbutz bail-out focus of new row

By MENACHEM SHALEV  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The ongoing Likud-Labour feud, which last week revolved around the Balas affair and opposition to an international peace conference, is now expected to shift to the arena of the Knesset Finance Committee where a NIS 260-million bail-out package for the country's kibbutzim is under consideration.

Continuing his attacks on the Likud, Vice Premier Peres said on Friday that Labour "won't stay in a government that will turn Israel into a country without kibbutzim and moshavim, even if the stock exchange is flourishing."

Peres is expected to meet with Prime Minister Shamir today to discuss the relations between the two parties. Political sources last night predicted that the meeting would result in an easing of tensions.

The sources said that despite the inflated rhetoric of the past few days, the coalition does not appear to be seriously endangered. They pointed to the police decision to dismiss the complaints lodged against Peres for accepting a gold watch from financier David Balas and to the lack of any real reason to tackle the issue of the international peace conference at this time.

The sources added that the damning U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee report on the Iran-Contra affair will serve to "cement" the frayed relations between the parties. They said that Peres, Shamir and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin "are all in the same boat on this one."

On Friday, Peres told Israel Television that "previous governments" had "destroyed the agriculture" by creating high inflation, which forced kibbutzim to take loans at 100 per cent interest rates.

Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katzir last night said that Labour would vote against the State Budget Bill, which is due to be brought to the Knesset for a first reading this week, if the kibbutzim rescue package is not approved.

A Likud spokesman said that

(Continued on Back Page)



The scene inside a school bus after a car bomb exploded in East Beirut on Friday. The bus drove by as the car bomb blew up. At least six people, including a child, were killed and 38 others were wounded, three seriously. The explosion was the second in the Christian sector this year. (AFP telephoto)

## Fears grow Waite now kidnap victim

LONDON (AP). - Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie yesterday sent urgent messages to Lebanon as fears mounted that his envoy, Terry Waite, had been kidnapped on his latest mercy mission.

Waite's relatives said they were shattered and believed that the 47-year-old, 1.9-metre Briton, who has not been seen publicly in Beirut since January 20, has now joined the Western hostages whose freedom he has long sought.

"This has an awful ring of truth... He felt the law of averages was now working against him," said Waite's cousin, John Waite, of the kidnap reports.

Runcie said he was very concerned at the reports that Waite is in captivity. Other reports said the en-

voy was free.

In Beirut yesterday, several radio stations quoted Druse Warlord Walid Jumblatt as saying he had offered to turn himself over as a hostage to replace Waite if the reports of his abduction were true. The stations quoted Druse warlord was still in touch with the people "connected with Mr. Waite" but that he was not sure any more that recent guarantees he gave Runcie "still stand."

Some sources in Lebanon were still maintaining yesterday that Waite was "continuing his mission, while fundamentalist Moslem sources told the *Al-Shirah* magazine here that he had "very likely" been kidnapped.

(Continued on page 3)

# Israel again in eye of Contras weapons storm

Played key role, Senate panel says

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. - Israel played a key role in promoting U.S. arms sales to Iran and in diverting profits from those sales to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua, according to a just-released report by the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee.

The 65-page, single-spaced document - released Friday morning Israel time - also said that Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin informed the Reagan administration during a visit to Washington on September 12, 1986, that Israel was prepared to ship "a significant quantity of captured Soviet bloc arms" directly to the Contras.

Rabin's offer for arms for the Contras, the report said, was earlier worked out during discussions the defence minister held with retired U.S. Air Force general Richard Secord, who was effectively in charge of the "private" arming of the Nicaraguan rebels. The report does not say whether the arms shipment to the Contras was in fact carried out.

The report said that Amir Nir, the counter-terrorism adviser to then prime minister Shimon Peres, was at a minimum fully briefed by dismissed National Security Council operative Oliver North about the entire Contra funding scheme - and perhaps had even come up with the diversion concept himself.

It also suggested that Peres had been informed about the Contra-related operation by Nir. Peres was believed to have been the only other Israeli official fully knowledgeable about all the details of the Israeli involvement in the complicated deal, although Rabin was said to have discussed with North the possibility of Israeli help for the Contras "in general."

In one section that may have extremely damaging implications, the report quoted from a Central Intelligence Agency memorandum drafted late last October that said that Nir had taken \$2 million from the Iran arms profits. But the report did not



Oliver North



Yitzhak Rabin

say what he did with the money. A CIA analyst simply wrote of "indications of funds needed for some unknown purpose by an Israeli official."

The report cited U.S. documents which said that Iranian funds were first deposited into an "Israeli account" in Switzerland and only later transferred to a separate account controlled by Secord.

The report, for the first time, revealed that by September of last year the U.S. had lost confidence in operating through Israel's channels to Iran and had instead begun operating through a new channel without Israeli involvement. Israel was deliberately cut out of this new channel because of its failure to win the release of all the Americans hostages in Lebanon, as repeatedly promised.

Thus, by the time that the U.S. arms transfers were first disclosed by a Beirut publication in early November, Israel had been effectively eliminated from the entire U.S. initiative.

Beyond these allegations, the report maintained that Israel had been deeply involved in selling non-U.S.-made military equipment to Iran long before the U.S. authorization began in the summer of 1985. Israel, it said, had "a strong interest in promoting contacts with Iran" and had reportedly "permitted arms transfers to Iran as a means of furthering their interests."

In sum, the report presented considerable evidence - from sworn

## 'Israel refused arms for Contras'

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Defence Ministry yesterday formally denied that Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin had offered to sell captured Soviet bloc weapons to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua. The Ministry insisted that Israel had in fact rejected an American request to send arms "directly" to the Contras.

The alleged offer by Rabin is described in the just-released report of the Senate Intelligence Committee, which says that Israel had a major role in the Iran arms and Contra funding affair.

Other Israeli officials maintained silence on the report, saying that it was still being studied and that comment would be possible only after it had been digested. A copy of the report - released early Friday Israel time - arrived in Jerusalem only yesterday.

One source suggested that Jerusalem would refrain from commenting even after the report was studied. A series of such reports by U.S. investigative committees are expected in the coming weeks, the source said, and it may be pointless to respond to each one separately.

But official circles are clearly apprehensive about the possible effects on Israel-U.S. relations of the charges against Israel in the Senate report.

The government has also not yet decided how Israel will respond to Washington's standing request that Israeli officials testify or provide evidence of Israel's role in the Iran-Contra affair.

A Defence Ministry statement, issued following publication of excerpts from the Senate paper, said, "There is no truth to the report that the defence minister had suggested to the U.S. to supply arms to the Contras."

(Continued on Back Page)

## After two-thirds of Toto counted

## Four share top prize of NIS 2.2m.

By PAUL KOHN  
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. - A moshav resident near the Lebanese border was among the four winners of the Sportoto jackpot located by last night, with two thirds of the 24 million lines of forecasts sorted.

If no further entries with all 14 results forecast correctly emerge today, the moshavnik and the three other winners - of Bat Yam, Haifa and Kiryat Yam - will each win NIS 565,000.

The computer sorting the entries will enable Sportoto to complete its check by noon today, the football pool's director-general Yitzhak Shani told *The Jerusalem Post* last night. The 24 million entries, at 35 agorot a line, easily passed the previous record entry of 17 million lines a week set last season.

Yesterday's winning line was 1, X, 1, 1, X, X, X, 2, 1, 1, 1, X, X, X.

Sportoto could not reveal personal details about the winners as it had not yet contacted them last night. Shani could only say that the moshavnik

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Arafat: Jordan-PLO ties to resume

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP). - Jordanian-Palestinian contacts are soon to resume after a freeze of almost a year, heralding "a new chapter" in the relations between the two sides. PLO chairman Yasser Arafat was quoted as saying yesterday.

Arafat told the Abu Dhabi newspaper, *Al-Itihad*, that the Jordanian-Palestinian committee will convene as a "direct result" of his meeting with Jordan's King Hussein at the Islamic Conference Organization summit in Kuwait earlier this week.

"My visit to King Hussein [in

Kuwait] was a business, not a courtesy meeting," Arafat said. "We agreed to resume the meeting of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee and to open a new chapter in our relations." He said Hussein had called for the committee to convene "within the next few days," and that "other sessions will follow."

The joint committee supervises Jordanian-PLO relations and maps out economic support for Palestinian institutions in the territories.

Arafat indicated that the imminent meeting of the joint committee would be a step towards resuming talks with Jordan on the Middle East

peace process.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak yesterday travelled to the United Arab Emirates. It is the first visit of this type since the Israel-Egypt peace treaty.

Mubarak held talks with UAE president Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan al-Nahyan, the current chairman of the Gulf Cooperation Council. An Egyptian spokesman said the leaders discussed possible political coordination regarding the Gulf war.

Egypt's ties with the Arab states were given a boost during the recent Islamic summit, where Mubarak was warmly received.

## Prehistoric fish seen in Indian Ocean

MUNICH (Reuters). - The world's oldest surviving vertebrate, the coelacanth, has been observed for the first time in its natural habitat by a team of scientists working from a two-man submarine deep in the Indian Ocean.

The bony, prehistoric fish, which originated 350 million years ago and has hardly evolved since, was thought to have been extinct for at least 60 million years, until the chance find of a live specimen on a fisherman's line in 1938. But that fish, which soon died, and other examples found since have all ended up stuffed.

Now, nearly 50 years later, an expedition led by a member of the Max Planck Institute for Animal Behaviour, near Munich has studied and filmed the species at 180 metres down off the Comoro Islands.

The expedition leader, marine biologist Hans Fricke, described the recent sightings as the fulfilment of an underwater challenge comparable to the discovery of the sunken wreck of the Titanic.

"They are tremendously rare, we travelled many, many miles in the submersible and we found only two, because they live so deep down. Past expeditions have failed," Fricke told

Reuters in an interview at the institute.

"The fish is a living fossil," he said. "It has tremendous importance for evolutionary biology and to see how it lives and moves in its natural environment was finding a missing link."

The greyish-green, white-spotted coelacanth measures up to two metres in length and weighs up to 100 kilos. It has fluorescent cat-like eyes and moves so slowly "you could fall asleep watching it," Fricke said.

Its front fins have a limb-like structure, supporting theories that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

# Declassified government documents show: Britain gave refuge to Nazi war criminals

By DAVID HOROVITZ  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. - British governments since 1948 have allegedly provided a safe haven for Nazi war criminals in Britain, according to newly declassified government documents.

Two top secret papers, declassified by the Canadian government, show that while the post-war British government was publicly declaring its determination to hunt down all Nazi war criminals, it was privately operating a policy of non-pursual - a policy which has reportedly been maintained until the present day.

According to a third newly declassified document, the British asked the U.S. to smuggle a Soviet citizen suspected of committing war crimes into the U.S., away from the unwelcome attention of Soviet war crimes investigators.

The man, whose identity is being withheld, was indeed smuggled from the British zone in Germany into the U.S. where he reportedly worked as professor in a leading university. The U.S. government has refused to release documents on him.

It is reportedly as a direct result of the non-pursual policy, and the British desire to "dispose

of the past," that many of the 17 alleged war criminals now in Britain have been allowed to live here untroubled. The 17 were named by the Simon Wiesenthal Centre in Los Angeles in a letter to the British government last year, but the government has yet to take any concrete action.

Questioned by *The Jerusalem Post*, a Home Office spokesman firmly denied that Britain was a safe haven for Nazi criminals, stating that "war criminals are treated like any other criminals. If alleged crimes are brought to our attention, we investigate them."

As regards a government policy of "non-pursual," the spokesman said: "There is no such policy."

The Home Office said that it "only recently became aware of the declassified documents," but has made no attempt to dispute their authenticity.

The documents have been brought to light by Scottish Television, which charged in a documentary last week that "the British plan to put an end to the hunt for war criminals was being drawn up in the heat of the Nuremberg trials."

The plan was made official - if top secret - government policy in 1948, just five years after

Britain had signed an international agreement with America and Russia pledging to hunt down and try criminals wherever they were found.

Clear evidence of the policy is contained in a top secret July 1948 memorandum from the British secretary of state for Commonwealth relations to the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs. It states: "No fresh trials should be started after August 31, 1948. This would particularly affect cases of alleged war criminals not now in custody who might subsequently come into our hands..."

"In our view, punishment of war criminals is more a matter of discouraging future generations than of meting out retribution to every guilty individual. Moreover, in view of future political developments in Germany envisaged by recent tripartite talks, we are convinced that it is now necessary to dispose of the past as soon as possible."

Three months later, in October 1948, all British Commonwealth governments were ordered in another secret British memorandum to give up the pursuit of war criminals.

(Continued on Page 4)

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AMSTERDAM	-16	-7	19	Clear
BRUSSELS	-10	14	22	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	20	28	35	Clear
CHICAGO	-1	31	1	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	-1	31	1	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	-1	31	1	Cloudy
GENEVA	-1	31	1	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-1	31	1	Cloudy
HONG KONG	16	21	26	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	18	24	30	Clear
LONDON	-1	31	1	Cloudy
LYON	-1	31	1	Cloudy
MADRID	-1	31	1	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-1	31	1	Cloudy
NEW YORK	-1	31	1	Cloudy
OSLO	-1	31	1	Cloudy
PARIS	-1	31	1	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	18	24	30	Clear
STOCKHOLM	-1	31	1	Cloudy
TOKYO	-1	31	1	Cloudy
TORONTO	-1	31	1	Cloudy
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ZURICH	-1	31	1	Cloudy

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, temperatures unseasonably high.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	35	9-22	21
Golan	37	8-21	20
Nahariya	37	10-18	19
Haifa Port	72	13-20	20
Tiberias	67	14-21	19
Nazareth	64	14-21	20
Afula	64	6-21	21
Shomron	38	11-23	22
Tel Aviv	36	12-25	25
B-G Airport	38	12-25	26
Jericho	48	7-23	24
Gaza	62	14-24	24
Beersheva	62	9-28	29
Eilat	21	11-30	30

## ARRIVALS

Jacques Chancel, French television producer of the prestigious cultural programme, *Le Grand Eclair*, and owner of the French monthly, *Journal de France*, as the guest of Steve Marcus of Geneva, President of the International Foundation for the Weizmann Institute of Science and Governor of the Institute, and Mrs. Marcus.

Mr. & Mrs. Sam Marks of Bournemouth, England for ground-breaking of new Etnah Daycare Centre in Haifa.

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

# Kremlin may review refused applications for exit visas

MOSCOW (AP). — A Soviet official says the Kremlin has ordered a major review of the cases of thousands of Jews whose applications to emigrate have been denied.

Samuel Ziv, who holds several government posts and is chairman of the purportedly private Anti-Zionist Committee, said on Thursday night that 500 Jews were given permission to leave this month and that as many as 10,000 others are eligible for reconsideration.

"That's only the beginning," he said of the review.

Ziv gave no explanation for the Kremlin decision and did not say how he learned of it. He made the announcement during an interview with U.S. television talk-show host Phil Donahue in a programme on Soviet Jewry that was boycotted by refuseniks.

Donahue is in the Soviet Union to interview various groups for a week of shows to be broadcast in the U.S. next month.

Ziv said the cases eligible for review involve people who have applied to leave but will not qualify for emigration under new regulations that took effect in January.

"I think that all of those who applied can once again reapply and that their applications will be reconsidered even if they don't fall within

the narrower criteria of the new law," Ziv said.

Andrei Lifshitz, one of the refuseniks, responded hesitantly when told of Ziv's announcement.

"If it is so, it is very good," he said of the reported interview. "But I don't believe it."

The new regulations specify grounds for emigration and spell out reasons why applicants can be denied exit visas. They also limit the definition of family reconciliation to reunion with siblings, parents or children. Some of the previous applications appealed for reunion with more distant relatives.

Refuseniks say the new regulations are even more strict than the previous system and serve mostly to codify longstanding restrictive practices.

Ziv's estimate that as many as 10,000 have applied to leave in addition to family reunification appeals was believed to be the first time a Soviet official has admitted to such a large number desiring to leave the country.

It contrasts sharply with previous official claims that almost all Jews who wanted to emigrate have already left.

**WOLF BLITZER adds from Washington:**  
Israeli Ambassador to the U.S.,

Meir Rosenne, met two weeks ago with his Soviet counterpart Yuri Dubinin, to press for the emigration of more Jews from the Soviet Union.

The meeting, one of several that Rosenne has held over the past three years with both Dubinin and his predecessor, Anatoly Dobrynin, took place at the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Although there was no public announcement of the meeting, Israeli officials said, there was also no effort made to conceal it.

Rosenne, who declined to discuss details of the session, has emerged as a key diplomatic channel to the Soviets, who appear to value his ability to keep the substance of the exchanges confidential. Indeed, meetings between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in Washington are becoming almost routine.

**ILONA HENRY reports from Vienna:**

"I expect a sharp increase in exit visas in the near future, on a temporary and a permanent basis," Soviet official Boris Kashlow told reporters here at the weekend.

Kashlow, head of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, said he expected some 5,000 family reunions to take place in the next few months.



An IDF soldier inspects the slashed tires of an Arab-owned car in Jerusalem's Silwan neighbourhood on Friday. (Rahamim Israeli)

## Tires of Arab cars slashed

By **HERB KEINON** and **JOSHUA BRILLIANT**  
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Police are searching for vandals who on Thursday night punctured the tires of 25 Arab-owned cars near Jerusalem's Dung Gate.

The words "Blood of the Murdered," were written on one of the vandalized cars.

Police believe the action may have been revenge for a spate of terrorist attacks in the capital that have claimed two Jewish lives since October.

The cars were parked in Wadi Hilweh near the neighbourhood of

Silwan, not far from where an October grenade attack killed an Israeli at the Dung Gate parking lot after a Givati Brigade swearing-in ceremony.

Booby-trapped grenades were planted at an Arab home and car in the area in December, but were safely dismantled by police sappers.

Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy yesterday condemned the vandalizing of the Arab cars, saying such actions served the terrorists and hampered Israel's attempts to fight them. He said the battle against terrorism must be waged solely by the security forces.

## Gaza boy dies of wounds

By **JOEL GREENBERG**  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Gaza teenager who was shot and critically wounded by Border Police in Khan Yunis died of his wounds early Friday at Soroka Hospital in Beersheva.

Ahmad al-Astal, 14, was injured Friday night at a funeral held under tight security. Only immediate relatives were allowed to attend. He was the fourth Palestinian killed in clashes with security forces in the last two months.

Protesting youths threw stones at Israeli soldiers in Khan Yunis yesterday, a military spokesman said. On Friday stones and a smoke grenade were thrown at an army truck in Rafah, smashing the windshield.

Military sources said Astal had been shot on Thursday after escaping from a Border Police jeep where he was being held following a demonstration by Khan Yunis pupils. The pupils were protesting last week's expulsion of a Khan Yunis student accused of leading the Fatah youth movement in Gaza.

Military sources said Border Police had warned Astal to stop and fired shots in the air, but when he continued to flee, they had shot at him, seriously wounding him in the chest. He was taken to hospital in Khan Yunis in Gaza before being transferred to Beersheva.

In the West Bank yesterday, youths in Nablus and the neighbouring Balata refugee camp, threw Israeli soldiers and vehicles, causing no injuries. Balata has been the scene of almost daily stone-throwing incidents in recent weeks.

## Baba Sali collection boxes target of Netivot thieves

By **BRADLEY BURSTON**, For the Jerusalem Post

**NETIVOT.** — On the eve of a huge public ceremony in memory of the Baba Sali, the late Rabbi Yisrael Abuhatzela, the fete's organizers, already burdened with ensuring the safety of cabinet ministers David Levy, Ariel Sharon, Moshe Katsav, and at least 100,000 participants, have a new security problem on their hands: the collection boxes lining the rabbi's domed marble tomb.

Last week burglars, apparently disguised as disciples of the Baba Sali, took an estimated NIS 8,000 from the collection boxes, Netivot police revealed on Friday.

The Baba Sali had a wide reputation as a healer, and, by custom, pilgrims passing the grave site place their contributions in the boxes along with petitions for long life and relief from medical problems.

Officials of the Baba Sali Fellowship, which maintains the tomb and co-sponsors the annual commemoration, have expressed fears that the crowd expected to attend the ceremony on Monday, may tempt the burglars to make another attempt.

## FISH

(Continued from Page One)

four-legged mammals — and ultimately man — may have evolved from a new-extinct branch of the species, he added.

Fricke is trying to raise \$25,000 to return to the Comoros on a second expedition next month to attempt to assess the size of the coelacanth colony.

He said he feared the fish, nature's greatest survivor, could be on the verge of extinction and wanted it officially declared an endangered species.

The sensational discovery that the coelacanth still existed was made in 1938 by South African Professor James Smith, called in to identify what a fisherman off the port of East London thought was a monster from the deep.

Until then, all the world of science knew about the species came from fossilized remains at least 60 million years old.

Smith's coelacanth died within hours as a result of the force of decompression as it was hauled to the surface.

Smith discovered another fish 14 years later in the Comoro islands, where Fricke says local fishermen occasionally find them hooked to the end of their lines.



Marine biologist Hans Fricke displays a stuffed coelacanth, similar to the prehistoric fish observed recently for the first time ever in its natural habitat. (Reuters)

## WEAPONS STORM

suggested by Peres, including Nir's direct handling of money in the "Israeli account."

In going over the origins of the affair, the report showed that some CIA and NSC officials, as early as 1984, had proposed a possible shift in U.S. policy toward Iran in order to offset Soviet gains there. But from the start, both Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger strongly opposed the notion of using arms sales to Iran as an inducement. They were repeatedly overruled by Reagan, who was primarily concerned with the hostages.

The report quoted from a series of U.S. intelligence studies written in 1984 and 1985 describing Israeli interests in Iran. "These studies also reported Israeli shipments of non-U.S. arms to Iran as well as the use of Israeli middlemen as early as 1982 to arrange private deals involving U.S. arms," Poindexter, in an interview on November 21, 1986, with Meese, described Israel's interests in much the same terms.

But former national security adviser Robert McFarlane, who was in office at the start of the initiative, said that he had never been informed by the CIA that Israel had been engaged in such activities during 1981-85. "In fact," the report said, "McFarlane, prompted by news accounts of such activity on the part of Israel, asked the CIA — and the DCI [director for central intelligence] specifically — several times whether the news reports were true. He was told they were not."

McFarlane testified that if he had known that the Israelis had previously shipped arms to Iran it would have made him less responsive to later Israeli proposals to resume shipments. However, in his first cable to Shultz in the matter, he stated that it was obvious to him the Israeli channel into Iran had existed for some time. One of the NSC staffers who drafted the NSDD [national security decision directive] testified that he was aware of the allegations that Israel was selling arms to Iran but discounted such reports because he believed they failed to offer conclusive evidence and because Prime Minister Peres had assured the U.S. that there was no such trade.

At the same time, Saudi arms merchant Adnan Khashoggi and Iranian intermediary Manucher Ghorbanifar began to press Israel for help in winning U.S. arms sales to Iran.

And a part-time consultant to the National Security Council, Michael Ledeen, proposed to McFarlane that the U.S. should consult with Israel about supposed changes in the political situation then underway in Iran. Ledeen was subsequently authorized by McFarlane "to get Israel's perspective on fighting Iranian terrorism."

Ledeen went to Israel on May 4-5 of 1985 and met with Peres and other Israeli experts on Iran. Shultz learned of Ledeen's activities and, in a message dated 5 June, complained to McFarlane that Ledeen's contact with Israel had bypassed the Department of State. Shultz noted that Israel's agenda regarding Iran "is not the same as ours," and that an intelligence relationship with Israel concerning Iran "could seriously skew our own perception and analysis of the Iranian scene." He added that we "are interested to know what Israel thinks about Iran, but we

should treat it as having a bias built in," and concluded that this initiative "contains the seeds of... serious error unless straightened out quickly."

McFarlane responded in a cable to Shultz on June 7 that Ledeen had been acting "on his own hook." With regard to the Iran initiative, McFarlane wrote that "I am turning it off entirely" but added that "I am not convinced that that is wise."

McFarlane's attitude in favour of the initiative was strengthened, however, when he met in Washington with then Foreign Ministry director-general David Kimche on July 3. "Kimche stated that as a result of growing concerns with Soviet pressures, Iranian officials had asked Israel to determine whether the U.S. would be interested in opening up political talks with Iran," the report said. Kimche raised the possibility that the Iranians might eventually ask for U.S. arms.

On July 14, "a private emissary" from Peres who was not identified in the report came "to press the point" with the National Security Council. Kimche and other Israeli officials, meanwhile, repeatedly defended Ghorbanifar's reliability, although the Iranian failed a CIA polygraph test in December 1985. Clearly, the report said, it was Israel's assurances about Ghorbanifar that convinced McFarlane to support the initiative. The CIA had informed the White House much earlier that the Iranian was "a talented fabricator."

In the Senate report, there was conflicting testimony from Regan and McFarlane about whether the president had authorized Israel's first shipment of arms to Iran in August 1985. Regan insisted that the president had not been informed and that McFarlane had told the president — in his presence — that the Israelis, "damn them," had sold 500 TOW missiles to the Iranians without U.S. knowledge. But McFarlane insisted that the president had expressed oral approval of the transfer and was "elated" a few days later when an American hostage, the Rev. Benjamin Weir, was freed.

The report said that Nir was placed in charge of Israel's liaison with the National Security Council in January 1986 because the Americans were upset that Al Schwimmer, an adviser to Peres and a founder of Israel Aircraft Industries, had mishandled the November 1985 shipment of Hawk missiles to Iran. The Iranians returned the shipment because the missiles were outdated.

By December 1985, according to the report, the Reagan administration was on the verge of killing the entire initiative. But in early January, Nir came to Washington to try to keep it alive. Nir met with Reagan, Poindexter and other U.S.

officials and urged them "to reconsider the transfer of arms to Iran for the release of hostages."

On January 17, the president signed an intelligence "finding" authorizing the continued shipment of weapons to Iran. He was primarily motivated by his concern for the hostages.

By the end of that month, North had prepared a detailed plan which included the transfer of U.S. intelligence samples to Iran.

At the end of February, Peres wrote to Reagan encouraging him to continue his efforts to gain a strategic opening in Iran and pledging to assist in this effort, according to the report. Casey proposed that the president call Peres to reassure him that the programme would continue and to thank him for Israel's assistance.

But by then, according to the report, the U.S. was becoming increasingly uneasy over the Israeli-Ghorbanifar channel and began to establish a second channel to Iran "without a direct Israeli role."

In mid-March, Nir told the Americans that Ghorbanifar might be losing credibility with the Iranians and urged U.S. officials to work more closely with Ghorbanifar. Ghorbanifar had been ill and was also having money problems, which he pressed the U.S. government to help solve. Nir indicated that he and his associates were helping out Ghorbanifar financially.

A CIA memorandum said that Ghorbanifar, while uncontrollable, "appears to respond generally to Nir's direction." CIA Director Casey said: "Nir and Israeli officials would continue to work for the release of American hostages... because their reputations were on the line and because the programme was consonant with Israeli interests."

The CIA, around the same time, reported that Israel probably was "quietly" supplementing the authorized U.S. arms shipments to Iran with additional weaponry of its own. In late June, when the entire operation was again close to collapse, Israel offered to "sweeten the pot" by adding some free equipment to the proposed arms sale package for Iran.

But the Americans were by then disenchanted with the Israeli channel to Iran. Still, a memorandum to Reagan in mid-September, just before Peres's meeting with him at the White House, recommended that the president note his appreciation of the Israeli role and "indicate our intentions to continue to coordinate closely with Israel vis-à-vis Iran."

But the shift to the second non-Israeli channel was in full gear by the end of September, and "in effect, the first channel was left to fend for itself."

The Senate report noted that many questions remain unanswered.

In deep sorrow we announce the death of

## DAVID NELSON

The funeral will take place today, Sunday, February 1, 1987, at the Jerusalem Municipal Funeral Parlour at 1:30 p.m.  
Shiva will be held at the house of Tamar Jehuda Nelson at Rehov Bruria 4, Jerusalem.

The Bereaved Family

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our beloved

## Dr. LORENZ HIRSCH

The funeral will take place today,  
Sunday, February 1, 1987, at 3.30 p.m.,  
at the Kfar Shmaryahu cemetery.

His wife, Vered  
Sons, Adv. Ephraim, and Jessie Hirsch  
Dr. Michael, and Lea Hirsch  
Dr. Rafael, and Shira Hirsch  
His brother, Emil, and Lizzi Hirsch

## 1600cc cars won't go up in price

Prices for cars with engines up to 1600cc, scheduled to increase by 7 per cent today, will not be raised, government officials said over the weekend.

The decision came one day after the High Court of Justice ordered the Transport and Finance Ministries to show cause why they did not allow importers to raise prices by more.

With great sorrow,  
we announce the passing of

## RUTH GLOVSKY LANGER

widow of Yehiel Langer

The funeral took place on Thursday,  
January 29, 1987, in Jerusalem.

The Family



## Crucial Philippine plebiscite tomorrow

### Troops mopping up remnants of crushed anti-Aquino revolt

MANILA (AFP). — Government troops were carrying out operations last night to mop up rebel soldiers holding out in the outskirts of Manila since an abortive rebellion Tuesday, military spokesmen said.

One spokesman said Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos had ordered government troops Friday "to neutralize an undisciplined number of reportedly armed rebel soldiers" in Novaliches district, 35 km north-west of Manila.

Major Roberto Ver, the operations chief of some 1,000 government troops conducting a mop-up operation in Novaliches district, told reporters who visited the area late yesterday that his troops were chasing some 200 men.

He declined to identify the men he was pursuing, but indicated to reporters that they were troops loyal to former president Ferdinand Marcos.

The armed forces information office said in a written statement that the armed group in Novaliches dis-

trict was involved in the rebellion and had planned to seize the state-run Channel 4 television station here.

According to the statement, the rebel group redeployed to Novaliches when it realized government troops had secured Channel 4.

The reports of fresh confrontations between government and rebel forces came as President Corason Aquino addressed a mass rally at a park here to wind up her campaign for ratification of a new constitution in a plebiscite tomorrow.

During a brief appearance before a crowd estimated by police at 170,000, Aquino vowed to purge the military of "misguided elements" — a reference to soldiers involved in the abortive uprising. She said efforts were being made to modernize the armed forces and that Gen. Ramos and Defence Minister Rafael Ileta had told her "they will do their best to clean the armed forces and get rid of misguided elements."

Aquino's speech was interrupted frequently by applause and chants of "Cory, Cory" — her nickname — from supporters clad in yellow, the colour that has become her trademark.

The new constitution, if approved, would allow her to remain in office until 1992. A survey taken this week found that the draft charter had a 71 per cent approval rating in the capital, and most analysts expect it to be ratified.

The Aquino government has described Tuesday's rebellion as an attempt by Marcos supporters to disrupt the plebiscite and return him to power.

In Honolulu, Marcos yesterday said here doctors' worries about his eyes could make him postpone the return to the Philippines that he announced last Wednesday.

"I would have to consider the doctors' advice seriously," Marcos when asked whether he would return to the Philippines if President Aquino granted him permission.



Amid traditional pomp and ceremony South Africa president P.W. Botha arrives with his wife Elize to open the country's parliament on Friday. He used the occasion to announce the date set for the whites only election, May 6th.

(Reuters telephoto)

## Botha sets May 6 date for critical elections

CAPE TOWN (AFP). — President Pieter Botha announced on Friday that legislative elections for South Africa's minority white electorate would be held May 6 in what is considered the country's most important poll in decades.

He was speaking at the opening of the segregated tri-cameral parliament just hours after the surprise resignation of Denis Worrall, South Africa's ambassador to Britain.

Worrall has refused to confirm or deny widespread speculation here that, in protest at the government's failure to pursue a policy of significant racial reforms, he also planned to leave the ruling National Party and fight it in the forthcoming election.

He has been one of the most prominent English-speaking members in the Afrikaner-dominated administration. His resignation came less than a week after a prominent member of parliament, Wynand Malan, resigned from the National Party because of dissatisfaction at the slow pace of reform.

The government now faces the threat of more breakaways from its moderate flank as well as the desertion of far-right voters, who see any reform as weakness.

Its main opponents in the upcoming elections will be the liberal Federal Progressive Party, which holds 27 of the 178 seats in the white chamber of parliament, and the far-right Conservative Party, which holds 17 seats. The parliament has separate chambers for Indians and people of mixed-race descent.

In his speech, President Botha warned black states hostile to South Africa that its armed forces would "leave no stone unturned" to defend the country.

He reiterated his stand that the government would not talk with the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) unless it renounced violence and cut its ties with Communism.

Botha said the government was working on plans to accommodate the country's majority blacks in the parliamentary system, but gave no indication how this would be done.

## High-level Indo-Pakistan border talks

NEW DELHI (AP). — Indian and Pakistani officials opened high-level talks yesterday to defuse tension on their frontier where more than a quarter of a million troops face each other in full battle preparedness.

There was no immediate word on progress in the two-day talks on mutual withdrawal, attended by foreign secretaries and defence officials from both countries.

But Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi told a meeting of his governing Congress Party yesterday that India would never take any step that could lead to war.

At the same time, the United News of India quoted Gandhi as emphasizing that India would not compromise on its national security.

The two nations have fought three wars since partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947. The current military buildup and confrontation occurred while both nations were conducting annual war games.

## WAITE

(Continued from Page One)



Terry Waite

The New York Times yesterday quoted U.S. officials as saying they suspected that Waite was being held "against his will," but that they could not say who his captors were or how long they would keep him.

In Washington, officials refused to comment on the report.

In London, the BBC yesterday quoted a senior PLO official as saying Waite handed over \$2 million last November to secure the release of U.S. hostage David Jacobson.

BBC radio reported that Abu Iyad, the codename for Salah Khalaf, said Friday in Tunis that the money was a contribution from private U.S. companies to a ransom fund. Jacobson, who was held hostage in Lebanon until last November, is the former director of the American University Hospital in Beirut.

State Department officials in Washington denied knowledge of alleged ransom payments for the release of any American hostages held in Lebanon.

"Our policy on this is well known — we do not pay ransom for hostages and we don't encourage anyone else to pay ransoms," one official said.

Agence France-Presse also quoted Iyad yesterday, saying he had seen Waite "walking freely" three days ago in the Bekaa Valley, and that he "free to move and is not detained."

A senior Lebanese Muslim militia official in Beirut told Reuters yesterday: "My information is that Waite will not be returning, as he is kidnapped. He has been added to the list of hostages." The official asked not to be named.

He added: "He became one (a hostage) the day he left (his west Beirut hotel) without his bodyguards. That was the trick they (the kidnappers) played, because they had planned for him not to return."

and did not want the (Druse) bodyguards to know where they went."

The U.S. embassy in Beirut has issued a warning to American citizens still living in Lebanon that they could face legal action if they do not leave the country within 30 days.

In a communique published in newspapers here yesterday, the embassy said Americans risked "serious danger" if they remained in the country where nine of their compatriots continued to be held hostage by clandestine groups.

A spokesman said that the embassy was awaiting details from Washington on exactly what legal sanctions could be taken against Americans who fail to meet the deadline for leaving.

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Terry Waite's alleged kidnappers are said to be demanding \$4m. for his safe return according to reports in today's British press.

The reports quote an Israeli intelligence officer, as saying that "for the life and release of Terry Waite, his kidnappers will demand a spectacular price — one that may well shake the Western world."

The Sunday Telegraph reported that Terry Waite left a last-minute request just before leaving to meet the hostage holders to the effect that no ransom should be paid for his release and no lives risked in the rescue operation. Waite handed the written request to a western journalist with the instructions that it should be revealed only if he was kidnapped.

Meanwhile it was reported here that Waite's latest mission to Beirut had been against the explicit advice of the Foreign Office. It is speculated here that the kidnappers would seek to use Waite in a bid to pressure the British government into releasing Nezar Hindawi, jailed last year for 45 years for the attempted bombing of an El Al plane. Britain has always stated that it would not contemplate any deals with hostage takers.

The embassy gave Americans living in Lebanon 30 days to get out as an exception to an immediate ban on travel by U.S. citizens to the violence-plagued country.

The State Department announced last Wednesday that violators of the ban could face up to five years in jail and a \$2,000 fine. An exception was made for close relatives of the hostages.

About 1,500 U.S. passport holders live in Lebanon, most of them of Lebanese origin and with dual nationality. The embassy spokesmen did not specify how they were divided geographically within the country.

## Kuwait seizes 11 suspected arsonists

KUWAIT (AP). — Eleven suspects have been rounded up in connection with recent sabotage fires in southern Kuwait oil installations, the government announced yesterday.

The latest spate of fires was reported January 19, shortly before

Kuwait hosted the 46-member Islamic Conference Organization Summit.

The same suspects were also blamed for three blasts which precipitated major fires in the same region last June.

## For some elderly, the golden years can lose their lustre.



But — you can help brighten up their lives. Through your generosity, The Jerusalem Post's For Some Elderly Not Fund helps the country's less fortunate elderly lessen the burden in their later years.

A sparkling social life! The Fund supports and maintains day care centres, where our needy elderly can spend their time in a happy, social atmosphere, with arts and crafts, entertainment and friendship. The For Some Elderly Not Fund ensures their "home away from home" has furniture, equipment and games, and is maintained, heated and kept clean.

A glittering smile! Your contributions help subsidize dental care for needy elderly who would otherwise not be able to afford proper treatment.

A warm glow on a cold evening. The For Some Elderly Not Fund supplies heaters, blankets, pyjamas, mattresses, bedding and warm clothing — desperately needed during the cold winter months.

Bring a little comfort into their homes! Many of Israel's elderly people live in substandard homes that urgently require repair or renovation, as well as security measures such as locks or beepers.

PLEASE, HELP US HELP THEM. GIVE GENEROUSLY TO "FOR SOME ELDERLY NOT FUND"

Accepting Offices: Jerusalem: The Jerusalem Post Building, P.O. Box 9, Carlsbach St. Haifa: 16 Nordau St., Hader Haemmet. Or mail to: The Jerusalem Post, P.O. Box 81, Jerusalem 91000.

## Tereshkova replaced as head of women's council

## Life for Soviet women still hard grind

MOSCOW. — Life for Soviet women often means manual labour, hours wasted in lines to buy low-quality goods and enough housework to fill up most of a working day, a report published yesterday said.

The report, given to a national conference of women on Friday and reprinted in the labour newspaper *Trud*, also revealed that the rate of Soviet infant mortality is still a grave concern, and that the number of women trained for better jobs has actually dropped in the past five years.

"It is impossible for us not to be concerned by the fact that in industry, agriculture and construction, a large number of women are still involved in manual jobs," Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman in space, said in the Friday report to the conference.

Tereshkova was replaced the same day as head of the Soviet women's council, a group that is supposed to promote women's political activity, by Zoya Pukhova.

Her successor, Pukhova, 50, is also a member of the Central Committee and chairs its committee on maternity, childhood and working women.

The cosmonaut, who orbited the earth on June 16-19, 1963, had headed the council since 1968. The fact she gave the report on the condition of Soviet women indicated she had not fallen from official favour, but was part of the current Soviet shuffle of its cadres.

Since coming to power in March, 1985, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has repeatedly called on Communist Party and government organs to get women involved in the country's decision-making process.



Valentina Tereshkova

where men have traditionally prevailed.

In a speech last Tuesday to the party's Central Committee, Gorbachev said the country's needs "to more actively involve women in running the economy and cultural matters on an all-union or republican level... All we have to do is trust and support women."

Almost seven decades after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution that proclaimed the equality of the sexes, Soviet society remains resolutely male-dominated, with women often performing the most menial jobs or traditional occupations like that of schoolteacher.

Only one woman, Aleksandra Biriyudova, serves on the powerful Communist Party secretariat, and all 11 voting members of the ruling Politburo are men.

Tereshkova said that in some branches of Soviet culture, including sheep-raising, growing of vegetables and general field labour,

98 per cent of the manual workers are women.

Women in one village in the Buryat region of Siberia recently wrote to complain that they were required to tote 60kg. sacks of cattle feed on their shoulders and clear away manure with their hands, she said.

"A woman should not have to fulfil a job as physically demanding as a man's," Tereshkova told the women's conference.

For Soviet women, who must also run a household, little seems to have changed in recent years, Tereshkova said.

"For practically all of us," she added, "the phrase 'living conditions,' as before, is associated with lines at stores, the lack of home appliances and the inaccessibility and low quality of many types of services."

As a result, she said, "the time expended on housework by a woman is almost equal to the length of another entire working shift."

While the Soviet Union could take pride in its day-care and kindergarten facilities for young children, numerous problems remain, she noted.

Tereshkova said the death rate of Soviet children in the first year after birth (26 per mille according to a recent figure) remains higher "than in developed capitalist countries" (11.5 in the U.S.). She blamed the problem, in part, on poorly qualified doctors and an inadequate number of medical personnel.

Space has not been found for 1.5 million pre-schoolers in the nation's child care centres, she said, and there has been an increase in communicable diseases among those toddlers who do attend. (AP, AFP)

## End of white rule not in sight in S. Africa

## ANC adjusts struggle to longer haul

By ALLISTER SPARKS  
JOHANNESBURG. — After two and a half years of blood and fury, the insurrection in South Africa's black townships is beginning to subside. The end of white rule is not yet in sight, and as this becomes apparent there are signs that the African National Congress is adjusting its strategy for a longer haul with greater emphasis on reaching out to the country's whites and the nations of the West.

Pretoria's massive crackdown under the state of emergency declared last June is at least restoring a sullen quiet to the rebellious townships. Thousands of community leaders are in detention. Some have left the country. Many are in hiding. A mood of battle-weariness has settled over those who are left. Incidents still occur, but the number has declined sharply over the last month.

Tom Lodge, a political scientist at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University who is acknowledged as South Africa's leading specialist in black politics, thinks the conflict is entering a trough which could last a year or more until the next crisis sends it to new heights.

Black leaders here and in Lusaka

are reassessing the situation, he says. There is a less euphoric mood in which it is being recognized that a popular insurrection leading to a seizure of power is unlikely. Lodge believes the ANC is broadening its strategy in the light of this reassessment, placing more emphasis on political and diplomatic initiatives.

"They may continue to use the rhetoric of the seizure of power and the military struggle will still play a role, but I think they have recognized that in the end the ANC's victory is going to come as a result of shifts of mood which will affect people in decision-making positions within South Africa," he says.

Recent statements by ANC leaders reinforce this view. They have openly acknowledged that there is a setback, that it is more difficult now to organize resistance in the townships, that their guerrilla arm *Umkhonto we Sizwe* (Spear of the Nation) did not manage to escalate the war as much as they had hoped last year, and they are now making a strong pitch to the whites and to the West.

Internally, Lodge believes the ANC and the activist groups which

support it will go in for a "holding operation," trying to prevent the kind of organizational collapse that followed the crushing of the Sharpeville crisis in 1960 and the Soweto uprising in 1976.

"Black politics is going to become a business of survival and consolidation," says Lodge. He expects the ANC to try to extend its underground structures, get more recruits out and trained guerrillas in, and perhaps try to launch some more spectacular guerrilla attacks to boost black morale and make a psychological impact on the whites.

"But I don't think they can hope for any material advances in internal black mobilization for the next couple of years," he adds. "My feeling is that if there is going to be any action this year it will be on the shop floors and through the union movement rather than the political bodies."

Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's director of information, tended to confirm this prognosis in a recent interview in Lusaka. "There has been a definite setback but we think it is temporary," Mbeki said. "The basis is there for us to recover from it quickly."

## Conflicting claims as fighting rages in Basra

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — Iran and Iraq both claimed success yesterday after fierce fighting near a man-made lake north-east of the strategic southern Iraqi city of Basra.

Iran said its forces killed or wounded 3,300 Iraqis poised for an overnight counter-attack near Fish Lake, while Iraq said it had driven Iranians from the lake's shores.

An Iranian surface-to-surface missile smashed into Baghdad last night, the seventh missile to hit the Iraqi capital this year.

Residents said a loud explosion was heard over a radius of several kilometres when the missile struck at 20.35 local time, and a huge cloud of black smoke rose into the sky.

Windows were shattered over a distance of about one km, they said, as many people rushed out of doors in panic.

There was no immediate news about casualties.

In other action, Iraqi jets hit targets in Iran; Tehran said its forces routed a battalion on the central front and a Cypriot super-tanker was reportedly hit by Iraq in the Gulf.

Iran said it shot down four Iraqi planes yesterday — three in the Basra region and one over the central sector.

A Tehran communique said six Iraqi brigades and a battalion took beatings in heavy fighting after they were "sent in a human wave, hurriedly and unprepared," to attack positions west of Fish Lake. The lake is inside Iraqi territory and about 10 km from Basra, Iraq's second city, which itself is about 30 km from the border.

In Baghdad, Iraqi Defence Minister General Adnan Khairallah said the Iranians had been driven from the lake's shores in "unique battles which continued day and night."

He said units of the elite presidential guards had joined other Iraqi troops in the fighting, supported by warplanes, helicopter-gunships and concentrated artillery fire.

Iran puts Iraqi casualties east of Basra since January 9, when Iran opened its offensive, at 50,000. Iraq's ruling Ba'ath Party newspaper, *Al-Thawra*, said on Thursday more than 250,000 Iranians had been killed or injured since an earlier assault in late December.

In Kuwait, where the 46-member Islamic Conference Organisation ended a summit meeting on Thursday, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said a "silent" peace bid was in progress to end the Gulf war.

## IN BRIEF

### BBC chief resigns after bias charged

LONDON (Reuters). — British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Director-General Alasdair Milne resigned Friday, a move which follows charges of news bias and a series of controversies at the state-chartered television and radio network.

The BBC said in a statement that the 56-year-old Milne, who has served as director-general since July 1982, resigned for "personal reasons." The network declined to elaborate.

The corporation said it would appoint a replacement as soon as possible. The current deputy director-general, Michael Checkland, will take over Milne's duties in the meantime.

### Three Qatari princes die in tent blaze

CAIRO (AP). — Fires swept through a tent of a hunting party in Egypt's western desert, killing three young Qatari princes and inflicting severe burns on two others, the state-run daily *al-Ahram* said on Friday.

The paper said the synthetic material of one of the tents went up in flames when a campfire within was inadvertently left blazing at dawn Wednesday.

Two sons of Sheikh Hamad Bin Saoud, a member of the Arab Gulf State's ruling royal family, and one of their cousins were burnt to death when guards were unable to fight the flames fanned by strong winds. *Al-Ahram* said.

### Spain car bomb kills two

SARAGOSSA (AFP). — A car bomb blasted a passing military academy bus here on Friday, leaving two people dead and 35 injured, the authorities said in this Spanish provincial capital.

The attack was not immediately claimed, but police said it appeared to be the work of the outlawed Basque separatist organization Eta. Eta claimed six car bomb attacks last year, several on police or military transports.

### 13 die in plane crash

MONROVIA (AP). — A Liberian military aircraft has crashed into the sea, killing 13 of the 16 people aboard, the military reported here yesterday.

## THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

"FOR ALL THE FAMILY" Improvisations and Jazz Conducted and announced: DANNY GOTTTFREID With Albert Piamanti, Eli Magen, and Arie Kaminsky

THE JAZZ QUARTET Jerusalem Theatre, Concert No. 3 Monday, Feb. 2, 5.00 p.m. Tickets at the theatre.

KFAR SABA, Hechal Hatzibut, Yad Lebanon Concert No. 2, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 5.30 p.m. Tickets at box office.

TEL AVIV, Tel Aviv Museum Concert No. 2 — sold out Series 1, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 4.30 p.m. Series 2, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 6.00 p.m. Series 3, Thursday, Feb. 5, 4.30 p.m. Series 4, Thursday, Feb. 5, 6.00 p.m.

SOLONON Oratorio by HANDEL Conductor: John Aldis Jenny Miller, mezzo-soprano Lorne Anderson, soprano Robin Weibel-Capovilla, soprano Ayael Amital, soprano Adrian Thompson, tenor The Help Choir (England)

TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium, Thursday, Feb. 26, 8.30 p.m. Tickets: the Orchestra's offices, 4 Weizmann, Tel Aviv Tel. 03-210102, 9.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m.

JERUSALEM, Jerusalem Theatre, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 8.30 p.m. Tickets: at the theatre, Tel. 02-690293, 9.00 a.m.-7.00 p.m.

HAIFA, Auditorium, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 8.30 p.m. Tickets: Kupat Haifa, 11 Baerwald, Tel. 04-662244, 668296 and Garbar, Central Carmel, Tel. 04-384177

SOON! The Spring Amadeus Festival 1/27-4/23

## Woman dies in latest of Soviet TV set blasts

MOSCOW (AFP). — A woman died and several people were overcome by smoke in a fire Thursday evening at the Rossiya Hotel, one of Moscow's largest, Tass news agency reported Friday.

The fire was caused by the implosion of a television set in a bedroom and was brought under control in an hour, the agency said.

The number of Soviet colour television sets to implode has more than doubled in five years, the Communist daily youth newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* said yesterday.

"Television sets are increasingly dangerous," the newspaper said, citing some 5,490 fires caused by implosions in 1985, against 2,216 in 1980.

## Kiev 'safe again'

WASHINGTON (AP). — The State Department said Thursday that radiation levels in the Soviet Ukraine city of Kiev have been found acceptable by U.S. specialists.

## THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Music director: Zubin Mehta

YOUTH CONCERT No. 2 THE STORY OF THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

SHALOM RONLY-RIKLIS conductor SHIRA RAVIN violin DANIEL PEER narrator

Programme of works by: Rossini, Beethoven, Lavri, Tchaikovsky, Mahler, Mendelssohn and Verdi

TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium Monday, 2.2.87, 5 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 6 CLAUDIO ABBADO conductor

Programme: Mahler: Symphony No. 9

TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m. Series A: Thursday, 5.2.87

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 5 CLAUDIO ABBADO conductor

Programme: Mahler: Symphony No. 9

TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m. Series B: Saturday, 7.2.87

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 7 CLAUDIO ABBADO conductor

Programme: Mahler: Symphony No. 9

JERUSALEM, Binyanei Ha'uma Sunday, 8.2.87, 8.30 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 5 CLAUDIO ABBADO conductor

Programme: Mahler: Symphony No. 9

TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m. Series C: Tuesday, 10.2.87

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 5 SHALOM RONLY-RIKLIS conductor







WHEN YOU think of gems for jewelry, you probably first conjure up the image of a diamond. That is exactly the bias people working in Israel's precious and semi-precious stones industries are trying to fight.

While not belittling the glitter of the diamond, Hanoah Stark, chairman of Israel Emerald Industries, believes the fact that people on the street know little about other gems is that they are available in every shade of the rainbow and at prices suitable to every pocketbook.

Sadkiel Reuven, president of the Israel Precious Stones Exchange, agrees with Stark and adds that many people do not know that there are gemstones that are even more expensive than diamonds.

The truth is, the local diamond and precious stone industries are mostly involved with the polishing of rough "rocks" for export — some 90 to 95 per cent are sent abroad. But both Stark and Reuven would like to see more Israelis buying precious stones.

"This is why about two years ago, we [and other dealers in precious stones from around the world] estab-

lished the International Gemstone Association (IGA)," Reuven explains. "We found that there was a need to do so because there was no syndicate at the time for precious stones as there was for advertising, promoting and trading diamonds."

The IGA aims to do this for other gems. Now that we have gotten organized, I am confident that people around the world will become more aware of the value and beauty of precious stones of all kinds.

In an effort to develop a local awareness, the Precious Stone Exchange established in 1975 the Gemological Institute for Precious Stones, 52 Bezael Street, Ramat Gan, whose scope of activities is constantly expanding.

"At the institute, people can have their gems examined and appraised by experts," says Reuven. "They are given a certificate explaining exactly what the quality is of each gem. In addition, one of the most important functions of the institute is the courses held there for the general public."

PEOPLE INTERESTED in know-

## All that glitters



Yitzhak Oked

ing a little bit more about the cut, quality and value of gemstones, as

well as persons who want to become accredited gemologists according to the standards of the British Gemological Society participate in the institute's courses.

"One of the main goals is to keep

them up to date on developments around the world in this field," Reuven notes. "They are told, for example, about recent auctions and sales of precious stones."

He launches into an explanation of gems which cost much more than diamonds, and of the increasing prices of rare stones on world markets.

AT A RECENT auction at Christie's in New York, he says, a polished one-carat Burmese ruby sold for \$20,000, as compared to a price of about \$15,000 three years ago.

Then there was the auction last October at Sotheby's at which a Burmese ruby of 15 carats, accompanied by historic documentation, was sold for \$1.3 million.

Even without documentation, he says, the price of rubies is now rising — as is that of emeralds and sapphires.

If this is the case, we asked, is it worth it to buy precious stones as an investment?

"No," Reuven says firmly. "The price of diamonds and gems are governed by supply and demand. Sometimes, like a few years ago, prices of these stones dropped

sharply because of a world economic recession.

"I don't like the word 'investment' when it comes to buying precious stones. Instead, I prefer 'insurance policy.' An investment is supposed to pay interest; an insurance policy is made to guard against a rainy day."

In addition, says Reuven, precious stones are simply "made" to be worn.

Commercially, Stark and Reuven explain, the local emerald-polishing industry has seen some bad times, owing to mining problems in Zambia, one of Israel's main suppliers. (Emeralds are mined in many other places around the globe, including Colombia and Brazil, but those countries prefer to cut and polish and market the stones themselves.) While annual exports of polished emeralds from Israel were once on the order of \$50m. (in 1981) and reached about only \$18m. in 1986, the two experts say they hope that 1987 will be a turning point.

During the lull in production during the last few years, local emerald-processing industries reorganized themselves, Stark notes, adding

other kinds of precious stones to the polishing mill and perfected their equipment "to enable us to keep at least one step ahead of our competitors [abroad]."

As opposed to processing plants in Sri Lanka, where sapphires are processed, or in India where emeralds and rubies are polished and cut as they were 200 years ago, "The passport here in Israel is highly sophisticated technology," according to Stark. "We spend a lot of time and energy updating our equipment," and, in addition, working out marketing strategies to attract buyers.

ON THE consumer level, Stark warns, "Buying and selling stones is a profession just like any other — you have charlatans and good businessmen."

Furthermore, he says, many Israelis do not know that buying jewelry and cut stones abroad is often more expensive than purchasing them here. "What people don't know is that the origin of many [processed] precious stones and pieces of finished jewelry is Israel."



Eytan Errell at work (left) (left) (left)

IT HAS sparkle, it has class, but to artist Eytan Errell, jewelry also has a soul.

Speaking in a studio filled with creations made of everything from 24-carat gold to enamel, Errell expounds on his own personal philosophy: jewelry — at least that which he designs — is not only meant to embellish one's appearance, it is intended to express intimate feelings and symbolic and ancient beliefs.

"One of the most important things is that the woman wearing this jewelry should feel 'at home' with it, and not feel in any way constrained or uncomfortable."

"The jewel must not be a millstone around the neck, nor should it be a lifeless pendant or should it look like some object displayed in a shop window or exhibition. It should lie against the body as if it is an integral part of it and flow with the body's contours without inhibiting free

## Soulful creations with a 'life' of their own

Gloria Deutsch

movement. It must only add beauty to the face."

To illustrate his point, Errell shows us a stunning necklace made up of window shapes arranged asymmetrically, consisting of enamel on silver, a carefully placed zircon stone, and leather thongs.

"This has a complex design with different surfaces and colours, but in

spite of that, it doesn't detract from the woman's face, rather it flatters it," Errell says, displaying a lotus-flower necklace made in striking shades of orange and lemon enamel.

"I discovered this motif on the mosaic floor of an ancient synagogue near Kibbutz Nirim in the Negev," he explains.

WHILE this Cleopatra-style necklace is stunning, it is amazingly comfortable considering its size. The lotus-flower is one of Errell's favourite designs, as are the *hamas*

(five-fingered lucky charm against the Evil Eye) which he shapes into pendants, and the peacock, a popular symbol of paradise in Middle Eastern mythology. Jewish symbolism has also great significance in his works.

"In the animal and bird kingdoms," Errell continues, "it is the male who blazes in bright plumage to attract the female. In the human world, a woman can wear jewelry with an erotic element — soft, warm lines with plenty of movement — to emphasize her own attractiveness."

The former kibbutznik, who has studied design and exhibited his works abroad, creates his compositions of precious metals and stones in a workshop in Jaffa — and wears his own products with panache.

"A good jewel," he concludes, "flatters the face and is not in competition with it. It mustn't steal the show."

to the industry," says Pomerantz.

"To ensure quality," he adds, "each local plant has its own quality control department or staff. Neither officials of the Israeli Standards Institute or customers abroad seem to have any complaints in this regard."

In addition, the Federation of Educational Guidance Services (operated by the Jewish Agency in conjunction with the Jewish Federation), has opened a special technological school in Tel Aviv's Hatikva neighbourhood. The school is supported by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and by the jewelry industry itself.

"And where design is concerned," Pomerantz concludes, "both Bezael in Jerusalem and the Omant school in Jaffa are turning out this country's 'new generation' of jewellers."

to producing and decorating the jewelry which were so necessary to our forebears. The poor made do with beads, ceramics or plain iron; the middle class with silver; the rich with gold — preferable studded with precious stones.

Indeed, the first mention of gold and precious stones is found early in the Scriptures, in the second chapter of the book of Genesis:

"...the whole land of Havilah where there is gold; and the gold of that land is good: there is bellum and the onyx stone" (Exodus 2:11-12).

Ezekiel lists the stones found in the Garden of Eden:

"...every precious stone was your covering. The sardius, topaz and diamond, Beryl, onyx and jasper, Sapphire, turquoise and emerald with gold..." (Ezekiel 28:13).

Here early biblical scholars were definitely bolder in their translations, since even today the correct identification of most of the gems is a matter of conjecture. The stones are not indigenous to Palestine and were imported during biblical times at great cost from distant lands. Thus, the names given to them may not be accurate. The "sapphire of Ezekiel" was not, for instance, a true sapphire, but probably a mere lapis lazuli; the topaz nothing but a vulgar chrysolite (or other yellow stone); even the turquoise is just a red stone, and we are not even sure which carbuncle of anthrax?

But it gets worse. The biblical "diamond" was not a diamond at all! True, the Hebrew word used, *yafekhom*, is the one used for a genuine diamond as we know it today. But the fact is that this precious stone was not known in biblical times.

In the Book of Exodus (28:18, 21), the so-called diamond is said to have been "engraved" with the name of one of the Tribes — a feat that was quite impossible to perform at that time. Modern scholars are still, incidentally, arguing about what this "diamond" could have been — onyx, alabaster, jasper, carbuncle, chalcedony?

## The Midas touch

RIO DE JANEIRO is no longer Brazil's largest city, nor its capital. But the metropolis is the seat of an empire, and its modest and unassuming ruler.

The empire, which has more than 150 outposts around the globe, is H. Stern, one of the four largest jewelry firms in the world. Unlike its competitors — Bucherer of Switzerland, and Harry Winston and Tiffany of New York — H. Stern is fully diversified in the jewelry business: It does its own mining, cutting, manufacturing, designing, wholesaling, retailing and exporting.

Hans Stern runs this extensive network from a surprisingly austere office on one of the upper floors of the company's new headquarters in Ipanema, a two-minute walk from the beach made famous in a popular song of the Sixties. Stern himself seems a quiet, serene man, and it is somehow difficult to picture him at the head of aggressive — and immensely successful — marketing operations.

Hans Stern came to Brazil in 1939, as an almost penniless teenage Jewish refugee from his native Germany. He soon entered the jewelry business, and just after the end of World War II, set up his own firm.

Capitalizing on the natural wealth of his adopted homeland — more than 80 per cent of the world's aquamarines, and similar proportions of topazes, amethysts, tourmalines and other coloured gems come from the Brazilian heartland — Stern concentrated on the task of empire-building.

His firm today boasts 80 retail stores in Brazil, and 70 more in 12

other countries, including a dozen in Israel. Stern employs more than 2,000 persons, three-quarters of them in Brazil, in tasks ranging from finding stones to cutting them and selling them.

His 17-storey headquarters, finished a couple of years ago, is said to be the largest single space ever built exclusively for jewelry production and sale. Half of its total floor space of 12,000 square metres is devoted to workshops where many of the goods sold in Stern shops are actually made.

The production facility itself has become an attraction to the thousands of tourists who visit Rio each year. In the Stern building, they can visit a museum with a remarkable display of Brazilian gemstones in the rough, and roam the corridors to peer into glass-enclosed, laboratory-like workshops where the cutting, polishing and mounting of stones into finished pieces of jewelry takes place.

Stern says that, in addition to its diversification, one of the secrets of his firm's success is its reliability.

"We have offices around the world to service our jewelry. There is one price only, no bargaining. And finally, if we say something is perfect, it is perfect; if we say it is genuine, it is genuine."

H. Stern, with Israeli outlets in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Eilat and at Ben-Gurion Airport, also provides purchasers with a certificate of appraisal and a one-year credit, exchange or repurchase guarantee valid at other Stern branches.

L. GORDEAUX

EXPORTS OF locally-made jewelry have boomed in the last decade and the Export Institute and the Ministry of Industry and Trade want to keep the momentum going.

At present, a promotional campaign aimed at jewelry importers and wholesalers in the United States is being launched by the institute, according to Yair Ofek, director of its consumer division. Of the \$180 million worth of exports registered last year — up from a meagre \$7m. in 1976 — \$140m. went to the States, where Israel's sparkling jewelry vies with that of Italy, which, Ofek says, "still has a better image in America," and is its largest foreign supplier of jewelry.

But Ofek also has high praise for the local jewelry industry, describing its products as "imaginative, sophisticated and contemporary" and in

tune with the tastes of the international market.

Asked if local jewellers are indeed shunning age-old "ethnic" styles in favour of more modern ones, Benjamin Pomerantz, in charge of light industry at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, explains that, "jewelry designed in the tradition of Yemenite craftsmen, for example, is a must for tourists here. But when you try to sell this same jewelry in American stores, its glamour is lost. People simply do not buy this kind of jewelry there."

Israel has an edge over Italy in the American market, Pomerantz adds, because it is not required to pay any customs taxes on the products it exports there.

Both Pomerantz and Tsipi Zeiri, director of the jewelry, arts, crafts

## Sparkling exports

Yitzhak Oked

and toys division at the Export Institute, agree that local jewellers do their best to keep abreast of developments in their field, in styles and technology.

"Many of our designers are native-born Israelis who have completed their studies at the Bezael school of design. They travel abroad to see what people are buying, then come back and add their own unique touches," says Zeiri, pointing to a catalogue of local designs.

"Do you notice how super modern this is? The last word in fashion. But

it also incorporates a Yemenite motif, which you see if you look closely."

Pomerantz says that the larger local manufacturers are constantly introducing innovations — such as a new process for producing gold "rope" chains, which are very popular in the UK, or for making jewelry by electrolytically building up a layer of metal around a mould which is melted away, leaving a hollow but strong piece.

"In the field of finding alloys which will mix well with gold, the Technion in Haifa is doing a lot of research and development — work which will undoubtedly be beneficial

## Biblical baubles

Michelle Mazel

Most of these jewels or ornaments mentioned could be worn either by a man or by a woman, as can be seen from the following quote from Isaiah, who seems to have studied the question thoroughly: "...as a

bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments and a bride adorneth herself with her jewels" (Isaiah 61:10).

In fact, according to biblical accounts, men were very fond of jewels — from signet rings to pendants, amulets, bracelets, armlets, anklets and even earrings. When Aaron decides to make the Golden Calf while Moses is on Mount Sinai, he tells the people: "Break off the golden earrings which are in the ears of your wives, of your sons and of your daughters." (Exodus 32:2).

BUT LET'S GO back to Isaiah the Prophet, who has some pretty scathing things to say about the daughters of Zion and their wanton ways, and who describes with great relish how they adorn themselves, and the fate which awaits them. Here biblical experts broke down and did not even try to puzzle out the meaning of "ornaments" and such: we are left to ponder this fascinating description:

"The Lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon, The chains and the bracelets, and the mufflers, The bonnets, and the ornaments of the legs, and the headbands, and the tablets and the earrings, The rings, and nose jewels, The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping pins..." (Isaiah 3:18-22).

One wishes one could see these proud beauties in all their finery, walking by in a swish of delicately-scented silk to the tinkle of their dangling jewels...

Archaeological discoveries testify to a thriving local industry dedicated

JEWELS and precious stones figure prominently in the Bible, but the modern-day reader may find himself at a loss when trying to understand what they looked like or how they were worn.

While some 30 names are used in the Bible to describe as many types of jewels, no accompanying pictures or detailed descriptions of them are included. Furthermore, names for the gems may be endowed with different meanings depending upon the context in which they are mentioned.

Thus, the Hebrew word *nezem* is used alternatively to describe a nose ring and an earring. In many translations, scholars have given up on the word and have translated it as "ornament," as in the celebrated lament over the deaths of Saul and Jonathan:

"Ye daughters of Israel, weep over Saul, who clothed you in scarlet, with other delights, who put on ornaments of gold upon your apparel" (Sam 1:24).

## Biblical baubles

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## Is silence still golden?

EVER since "Irangate" seized the headlines last November, the Israel Government has sought refuge in silence. Only when in Washington it is officially alleged that Israel cooperated with U.S. operatives in covertly transferring arms or funds to the Contras has Israel departed from this policy of self denial.

This occurred in late November after U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese asserted such a connection, and again on Friday in response to a report by the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee. Unlike the earlier Meese statement, the Senate report invokes Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and then Prime Minister Shimon Peres directly.

It asserts that Mr. Rabin, during a visit in Washington last September, suggested to the Reagan Administration that Israel would be prepared to ship captured Soviet arms to the Contras. And that this offer was prepared in earlier discussions with the U.S. operative in charge of secret arming of the Nicaraguan rebels.

The report also claims that Prime Minister Peres and his aide, Amiram Nir, were informed - and more - about the Contras connection of Irangate.

The sensitivity in Jerusalem to any mention of the Contras is plain - Congress has banned such aid to the rebels. Any collusion by Israel with secret Administration diversions of arms or funds would mean violation of American law, violation of Congressional consensus and violation of Congressional trust - a sentiment on which U.S. military and economic aid to Israel is based.

Israel's silence - apart from the two denials regarding the Contras - is justified on high for two reasons:

- the government does not wish to become enmeshed in internecine American conflicts between Congress and the Administration, between different players in the Administration, between Democrats and Republicans.

- the government is confident that the Congressional investigative arms, and the Special Prosecutor, will get at the truth in the end, vindicate Israel's steadfast denials about the Contra connection, and show that Israel acted in good faith.

At the beginning of the affair, that position seemed reasonable enough. It also commended itself to the Knesset Foreign Affairs committee which rested satisfied with general briefings from Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin. It is worth noting that the defence minister, in committee and elsewhere, has been especially emphatic in denying that Israel had any role in the Contra link precisely because such a role would endanger relations with Congress and, therefore, vital security interests. In fact, it is fair to say that Mr. Rabin has put prestige and credibility on the line by the private, let alone the official, statements he has authored.

Assuming, despite the contrary allegations from Washington, that Israel's version is correct, the question nevertheless arises whether the laconic policy decided upon by the trio - Shamir, Peres, Rabin - continues to be wise.

For in the meantime there has been serious erosion of Israel's standing on Capitol Hill. And while, as the public opinion polls indicate, Irangate does not seem to grip the broad American public, it does grip Washington where the decisions affecting Israel's vital needs are made.

If in fact Israel has nothing to fear and nothing to hide, it should be possible to transfer the data which backs this up to the relevant American investigative forums in order to inhibit further damage to Israel's reputation.

For while President Reagan can afford a drawn out investigative process to take its leisurely course, Israel, dependent as it has allowed itself to become on the U.S., may not enjoy such a margin.

It would, of course, be a salutary first step for the government to first disclose all to its own proper parliamentary forum. But that would perhaps be asking too much.

## CONTRAS

(Continued from Page One)

"On the contrary, an American request by a member of the National Security Council to the defence minister that Israel help the Contras directly was rejected outright at the time."

The ministry spokesman declined to answer any questions on the matter.

In Washington, Israeli officials and supporters of Israel were clearly stunned by the apparently incriminating details included in the Senate document. Many of the accusations levelled against Israel flatly contradict the repeated public denials made in recent months by Rabin, Prime Minister Shamir, Vice Premier Shimon Peres, former Foreign Ministry director-general David Kimche and other senior Israeli officials.

The statements that the Israel government played such a direct role in arming the Contras, for example, is bound to upset many of Israel's friends in Congress, who had been repeatedly assured in recent months by Israeli leaders that Israel had no military connection with the rebels. "Israel's credibility has been shot," one pro-Israeli lawmaker said after

reading the report. "How can we believe anything they say any more?"

Publication of the Senate report has provoked new calls from MKs for parliamentary examination of Israel's role in the affair.

Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Chairman Abba Eban said yesterday that all members of the panel agreed that a subcommittee should discuss the report. Eban said that the discussion would occur only after the subcommittee had received the full text of the American documents, Israel Radio reported.

MK Mordechai Vishnitski of Shinui yesterday called on Shamir and Peres to tell the Knesset all the facts on Israel's role in the Iran-Contras affair.

The Progressive List for Peace's MK Mattityahu Peled has submitted an urgent motion for the Knesset agenda, demanding that a parliamentary commission of inquiry be set up to look into this country's part in aiding the Contras. The panel should also examine the contradictions between the Senate report and earlier statements by Shamir, Peres and Rabin, Peled said in a press release.

## KIBBUTZ

(Continued from Page One)

Peres "should be ashamed" because the high interest rates for loans had been fixed at the time that he was prime minister. Likud Finance Committee members, who have sharply condemned the kibbutzim aid package, are expected to demand more funds for West Bank settlements in exchange for their approval for the package.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu (Likud) downplayed Peres's angry outbursts on the Balas affair, calling the matter "a storm in a teacup." Corfu told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that "the public is not stupid" and there was no real justification for holding new elections at this time.

But Labour MK Rafi Edri countered that "anybody who says this is a storm in a teacup doesn't know what he's talking about." Edri told

*The Post* that Labour does not want to break the coalition agreement but that the Likud leaders "silence" on the matter of Balas and their "opposition to peace have got to be dealt with."

But political sources said that the financial plight of the kibbutzim and that of other Labour-affiliated bodies such as Kupat Holim and Solei Boneh "will keep Labour in the government for some time to come."

The sources also said that Shamir has expressed his displeasure over the gold watch affair. They said that Shamir "could have no possible interest in a crisis at this time," since he was interested in consolidating his position as prime minister and Likud leader. They said that early elections would also be counter-productive for Shamir's party rivals Ariel Sharon and David Levy, because they would then have to rally around Shamir.

AS ONE WHO played a small part in the enormous effort to harness American technology in the war against Hitler, I am disturbed by the kind of nonsense that appears in print about this period, written by men who do not know what it was all about.

They use the modern jargon of "military-industrial complex," "technocracy," "stolen nuclear software," etc., and cheapen the reputations of great men like Robert Oppenheimer, Edward Teller and Andrei Sakharov with amateurish analyses of their morality and motivation. The people who developed nuclear energy and nuclear weapons knew what they were doing, knew why they were doing it, and had sincere moral motivations.

In 1942, the scientists were fighting an uphill battle against the military to convince them that science could be useful for the military effort. It was natural for those of them who had failed to get the atom bomb in time to stop Hitler's holocaust to worry about the next holocaust. And those who sincerely felt that Stalin was at least as bad as Hitler, if not worse, continued the work on nuclear weapons.

In the forefront of the group who believed that it was necessary to make every effort to stop Stalin were Hungarian Jews like Edward Teller and Eugene Wigner, who knew from their own personal contacts about the atrocities of Soviet-style Communism during the brief Hungarian

Communist regime of Bela Kun after World War I.

On the other side were those scientists who either did not know the truth about Stalin or felt that other things were more important, and who pressed for the demilitarization and international control of nuclear energy in order to prevent an arms race.

Many of us students, whose studies had been interrupted by the war and had had experience in war projects, joined the new "Federation of American Scientists," which began its political activity with a massive and successful campaign to demilitarize the development of nuclear energy.

The military were well prepared with a bill, the now forgotten May-Johnson bill, which would have left nuclear development completely secret and under the exclusive control of the military authorities. The defeat of this bill, mainly as a result of the effective lobbying by the scientists, was a major breakthrough in insuring civilian control of nuclear energy.

The fact that both major powers would sooner or later have enough nuclear weapons for mutual destruction was immediately obvious to many scientists. There are no secrets

# Arms and the man

Harry J. Lipkin

which a superpower must steal in order to develop such weapons if there is no pressure of time. In war time, where getting a weapon built a few months earlier may be decisive, secrecy may help. But for long-range policy, one must face the fact that there was no way to stop the Russians from eventually getting A-bombs and H-bombs. Any techniques that the Americans could discover, they could discover, too. The biggest secret of nature, whether it was possible at all to make an A-bomb, was no longer a secret after Hiroshima.

IN THE Soviet Union Andrei Sakharov, the father of the Soviet H-bomb, was also acutely aware of these problems at a very early stage. One of the motivations for his work was his view that the development of Soviet nuclear weapons was necessary in order to achieve the "balance of terror" which has prevented a major war between the U.S. and Russia for almost half a century and has successfully stopped all other conflicts from escalating into nuclear war. But immediately after their success in producing the bomb, he

concentrated his efforts on the twin aims of preventing nuclear weapons from being used for destruction, and teaching mankind how to use nuclear energy safely for peaceful purposes.

Sakharov was one of the first to recognize the need to deal with the dangers of radioactive fallout. He began a campaign against bomb tests in the atmosphere immediately after hearing about Japanese fishermen caught in the fallout from one of the first tests in the Pacific.

He played an important role in the development of the nuclear-test ban. He was a pioneer in the research effort to produce "clean nuclear energy" by the fusion reaction, which hopefully will produce energy without radioactive fallout. He is the father of the tokamak, considered today as the front-runner in the development of nuclear fusion reactors.

SAKHAROV first ran into conflict with his government when he argued with Soviet boss Nikita Khrushchev for a moratorium on nuclear bomb tests. A patriotic Russian, he insisted that these tests were unnecessary for Soviet security and would only produce dangerous radioactivity in the world. Khrushchev told him

to stick to his science and stay out of politics.

When the arms control negotiations between the Soviets and the U.S. were stalled, as they still are, on the inspection and verification issues, Sakharov pointed out that a first step of banning only atmospheric testing would eliminate the danger of radioactive fallout, and could be easily verified without on-site inspections. Underground tests, which did not pollute the atmosphere and required inspections for verification could be left for a later agreement.

At first the politicians ignored Sakharov, but his idea was eventually accepted and was a major breakthrough in arms-control negotiations. It has succeeded in stopping the pollution of the atmosphere by nuclear-bomb tests for over two decades.

We can be pleased, after Chernobyl, that First Secretary Gorbachev has taken the first step to show that he may be serious about a collective world effort to make nuclear energy safe. He has brought this great pioneer of nuclear safety back into the mainstream of nuclear research by allowing him to return to Moscow and giving him the opportunity to use his great mind for the work that is so sorely needed, both by his own country and by the rest of the world.

The writer is a member of the nuclear physics department at the Weizmann Institute.

## READERS' LETTERS

### POLISH RIGHTEOUS GENTILES

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - Having come to Israel for the Tel Aviv celebration of the Righteous Gentiles, I read with interest Ernie Meyer's article "The making of a Righteous Gentile" in your magazine of January 16. Especially interesting for me were the remarks of Dr. Paldi about the liberal interpretation of the clause contained in the Knesset law of 1953 in awarding Yad Vashem medals to those German, Dutch or Danish rescuers who didn't exactly "risk their lives" - the death penalty for aiding Jews in any form being promulgated and mercilessly enforced only in Poland.

In my book, *Martyrs of Charity*, to be published in Washington, D.C. on June 1, 1987, I have assembled 749 cases of executions involving over 3,000 Christians, some of them described in the Yad Vashem bulletin and Symon Dattner's *Forest of the Just* in 1968, more than 90 per cent of them concerning Polish Catholics. 22 of them priests.

Dr. Paldi is right in stating that Poland was "slower" than other countries, especially the Netherlands, in getting the awards. Thousands of Polish rescuers were killed, burned alive and executed together with the Jews they were trying to save, and there was nobody left alive to testify at Yad Vashem about their noble deeds.

However, it is hard to explain the delay in actual delivery of the medals

after they were awarded. The last batch of over 100 have been awaiting delivery to Poland since June 1985, while many persons involved, among them my sister Mary Janiak, have died in the meantime, either on account of injuries received, or old age. Even the rescuers of such well-known personalities as Zivia Lubetkin, "Antek" Cukierman and Abba Kovner had to wait until almost their last days for official recognition.

W. ZAJACZKOWSKI  
Jerusalem (Washington, D.C.)

### PENFRIENDS

NEVILLE L. VENISH of P.O.B. 1340, Johannesburg 2000, South Africa, would like to correspond with Israelis in order to exchange stamps, first-day covers and postcards.

GALLA BEN-AVRAHAM  
Jerusalem. Be ad Haim

### ABORTION

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - The Yael Shrick case in Safad brings home the sad reality that women are also the victims of abortion.

Women who decide to have an abortion are rarely given the educated facts about the negative aspects of abortion. No statistics that we know of are available on the number of women who die or become sterile as a result of having one or more abortions.

We who are pro-life in Israel want to help educate women better before they decide to have an abortion and also to offer them a pro-life alternative. Anyone needing help or more information can write to us, at P.O.B. 21213, Tel Aviv.

GALLA BEN-AVRAHAM  
Jerusalem. Be ad Haim

### WEST GERMANS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - Your article "West Germans indifferent to issues of human rights in the Soviet bloc" (December 18) fails to mention some recent developments.

In 1986, the West German government helped to facilitate the release of Anatoly Sharansky. Also, the Bundestag unanimously passed a resolution on Soviet Jewry calling on the Soviet government to permit Jews to leave freely; to stop discrimination against Jews; to allow Jews to practise their religion and learn and teach Hebrew; and to discontinue anti-Jewish propaganda. As for the academic and foreign policy community, the Institut fuer Osteuropa der Universität von Cologne co-sponsored a conference with the American Jewish Commit-

tee on the condition of minorities in the Soviet Union under international law, focussing on the situation of Soviet Jews and Germans; leading West German and American scholars participated.

These developments are important because of West Germany's stature within Europe and the significance that the Soviets attribute to political developments there. While clearly much more needs to be done by Germany and by other countries to support human rights, it serves no purpose to ignore positive developments that have been taking place.

ALLAN L. KAGEDAN,  
Policy Analyst,  
International Relations,  
The American Jewish Committee  
New York.

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